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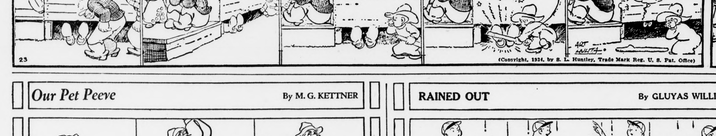

There's No Telling About Muley

Our Pet Peeve

By M. G. KETTNER

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By GLUYAS WILLIAMS

SMILES

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Manager—Where is the Humes Fly?

Flat Lady—He got into an argument with his wife and she swatted him.—Answers Magazine.

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"He says I look like the best dancer on the floor. I wonder if I should give him a dance?"

"Nope, better let him keep on thinking so."

When the Game Is Over

"Fortune favors the brave."

"Not if the brave buy wildcat stocks."—Pathfinder Magazine.

Everyday Views

"How was the scenery on your trip?"

"It ran largely to tooth paste and smoking tobacco."

Just Dreadful

Edith—Did you suffer much when you had tonsilitis?

Ethel—Awfully. I couldn't speak a word for two days.

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM
COOLING

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President's Way of Ending Virgin Islands Row Arouses Criticism—Senator Black Probes for Truth About Utilities Cigar Box.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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THAT row over the administration of the Virgin Islands was so unpleasant that President Roosevelt felt impelled to settle it himself. So he removed from office the two chief battlers, Gov. Paul M. Pearson and Judge T. Webber Wilson, had other jobs found for them, and nominated as Pearson's successor Lawrence W. Cramer, who was serving as lieutenant governor of St. Croix island. Confirmation of this appointment was not immediate. The senate committee investigating the islands affairs was slow in making up its mind about Cramer, and from St. Thomas came the news that the foes of the Pearson administration there, together with a delegation from St. Croix, were protesting vigorously against the President's selection of a new governor.

L. W. Cramer

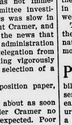
The Emancipator, opposition paper, said editorially:

"The Islanders would about as soon have Pearson, for under Cramer no change of policy can be expected. Poor and unknown as the humble people of the Virgin islands may be, they are entitled to an example of honor and courage from the President of the American Republic."

The disposal of Pearson and Wilson also aroused criticism in Washington. The former had been attacked steadily by Pat Harrison of Mississippi and other Democratic senators, but Secretary of the Interior Ickes had defended him warmly, so he was given a job under Ickes, being made assistant director of housing in the PWA at $8,000 a year, a place not previously filled.

In order to provide a job for Judge Wilson, a former congressman from Mississippi and a protege of Senator Harrison, a woman was forced off the federal parole board. Attorney General Cummings requested and obtained the resignation of Dr. Amy A. Stannard, a psychiatrist who has been in the government service 12 years with a civil service status and had been a member of the parole board since 1930. Wilson was sworn in as her successor. Since Wilson's qualifications for the place appeared to be chiefly political, observers in Washington noted sadly that the parole board was getting back into political hands.

WHAT was in the cigar box wrapped in a newspaper? That is what Senator Hugo Black, chairman of the senate lobby committee, wanted to know. Before the committee for questioning was John W. Carpenter of Dallas, president of the Texas Power and Light company. He admitted freely that he and other utility men had hotel conferences, dinners and a trip down Chesapeake bay with congressmen during the fight over the Wheeler-Rayburn bill, and that he himself had cornered his efforts on Texas congressmen. But of the mysterious box he could or would tell nothing. Black probed and probed, and finally asked:


Senator Black

"Do you still say that in the morning (of the day before the vote on the utilities bill 'death sentence') you could give a congressman a box wrapped up in a newspaper?"

Carpenter replied quietly: "I don't think I did, unless it was a few cigars."

Senate and house conferees met to consider the utility control bill, but there were small signs that they could get together, and one session ended abruptly in a real row. Two administration lobbyists, Benjamin Cohen and Dozier A. De Vane, were brought into the executive session by Senators Wheeler and Barkley and though Representative George Huddleston protested, their continued presence was insisted upon. Whereupon the fiery Alabama congressman and his fellows from the house walked out and broke up the meeting. Cohen is generally given credit for writing the measure.

After leaving the committee room, Huddleston said flatly that the house conferees had definitely receded from the position that the "death sentence" must be eliminated.

OPPONENTS of the AAA amendments designed to strengthen the powers of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace decided to let the basic act go up to the Supreme court, so the administration bill was passed by the senate with only 15 adverse votes.

Both Republican and conservative Democratic foes of the AAA are confident that the Supreme court will hold the basic act unconstitutional and an early test is assured by a senate amendment permitting suits to recover processing taxes that have not been passed on to producers or consumers. One of the major purposes of the amendments was to close the courts, but the senate rejected this scheme by a vote of 41 to 23. As a result, the Hoosack Mills case, in which the Boston Circuit Courts of Appeals held the AAA unconstitutional, will not be thrown out and the highest tribunal will have a chance to pass upon it.

Amid so much adverse criticism, the action of the Midwest farm leaders gathered in Chicago must have been soothing to Mr. Wallace. Resolutions were passed praising the secretary and congressional leaders for their efforts in behalf of "agricultural equality."

The farm leaders urged senate approval for the commodity exchange bill, passed by the house, and asked re-establishment of the Pacific Northwest Wheat Export corporation under the AAA to prevent wheat surpluses in that area from competing with Midwest wheat and other grains.

The meeting voiced opposition to the plans for transportation co-ordination, suggesting farmers would profit more by competition among carriers.

PERMANENT federal control of the liquor business is provided for in a bill which was passed by the house and sent to the senate with prospects of early adoption by that body. The measure, which creates within the treasury a new agency to be known as the federal alcohol administration, was asked by the President to replace the FACA killed by the Supreme court's NRA decision. Mr. Roosevelt wanted the new agency to be an independent office, but the house decided otherwise.

IMMEDIATE convocation of the League of Nations council to deal with the Italo-Ethiopian question was demanded by Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia. On his behalf the demand was telegraphed to the league secretariat at Geneva by Tacla Hawariat, Ethiopian minister to France and delegate to the league. He insisted that the council proceed to the examination of the situation under article XV of the league covenant. Ethiopia invoking this article because of the "threat to her independence from Italy."

Emperor Haile Selassie

British dispatches said Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and leading members of his cabinet were believed to favor full league action, if other nations agreed, as a last resort to avert the threatened conflict. Diplomatic quarters in London heard that the British government probably would alter its policy and permit the export of arms to Ethiopia. The emperor's new minister there, W. C. Martin, had a conference at the foreign office and came out smiling happily but saying nothing.

Previously Mr. Martin had admitted that Ethiopia was short not only of arms but also of money.

"At the moment we have very little money," he said. "I am doing all that is possible to raise loans in London, but thus far I have not met with a great measure of success."

PARTIAL investigation of the milk industry by the federal trade commission was said to have revealed deplorable conditions and the administration asked for $200,000 to continue the inquiry. The senate committee in considering the deficiency appropriation bill cut out that item altogether, but when the measure came before the senate Duffy of Wisconsin moved an amendment adding the sum asked. After a hot debate this was approved by a vote of 51 to 18 and the bill was then passed. The numerous senate amendments had added a total of more than $800,000,000 to the house measure, so the $300,000,000 bill was sent to conference.

FARMERS in the Middle West, ready to harvest their crops, found they couldn't get hands to do the work. The idle men ordinarily counted on for this were on the relief rolls and declined offers of farm labor for two reasons: The wages paid by the farmers were less than the sums received from the relief organization or for government works, and if the men once went off the dole they feared they would have trouble getting back there when the harvest was over. The situation was desperate and emergency relief commissions were urged to take action. This they did in the states affected and it was announced the "revolt" was under control.

The Illinois commission stopped all relief works in the rural areas until after harvest. In Kansas persons receiving any temporary employment were removed from the relief rolls. In Nebraska 26 counties were cut off from federal relief allotments and in 15 others the allotments were cut in half.

In nearly a score of Iowa counties officials denied relief and able-bodied men on relief rolls were admonished to accept employment in the harvest fields.

In North Dakota all but specialized projects were halted and the state administrator announced that as soon as the harvest was over the new works progress administration would take care of unemployables.

CHESTER C. DAVIS, AAA administrator, and his fellow officials were greviously shocked when they were shown this classified real estate advertisement in the Globe of Joplin, Mo.:

"Dandy way to make money: Buy this 13 acres for hog raising. Sign up with the government to not raise, say, 500 hogs. It will pay you $1,000. That will pay for the acres and have some left."

"It's preposterous!" exploded Mr. Davis. "It's at least preliminary to fraud. It's deliberate misrepresentation and not in any way possible. I shall begin an investigation at once."

DETERMINATION of the Nazis to put an end to "political Catholicism" in Germany and their consequent drive against Catholic youth organizations may bring on results more serious even than has the Nazi anti-semitism. General Goering, head of the secret police, gave out a warning to Catholic priests to be careful in their comments from the pulpit, and Franz Guertner, minister of justice, issued a decree threatening prosecution for any priest violating Goering's injunction. Throughout the country generally the Catholic clergy was cautious, but in Freiburg, Baden, where the Goering order had not been published before Sunday, the priests read in their pulpits a letter from the episcopate calling the Nazi action a violation of the concordat with the Vatican. To this charge the Nazis reply that the Catholics were the first to violate the concordat by making attacks on the Hitler youth movement in their parish papers.

Franz Guertner

This new "purge" by the Nazis includes a renewed crusade against the Jews and dissolution of the Steel Helmets, veterans' organization, in various provinces. The Jews are helpless and, if Julius Streicher has his way, will be all driven out of Berlin or segregated in ghettos. But the Steel Helmets, whose chief is Minister of Labor Franz Seldte, are likely to cause the government a lot of trouble. The organization's weekly paper is using language that is not often heard in Germany these days, and Seldte is demanding the reason for suppression of the local divisions.

MAYOR LA GUARDIA of New York has created an international incident all by himself. He backed up License Commissioner Paul Moss in his refusal to license one "Mr. K" to work in the metropolis as a massage operator because he is a German. The German diplomatic officials were preparing to complain to the State department that the city was violating the German-American commercial treaty of 1925. But Mayor La Guardia declared the treaty is null and void "because Germany has discriminated against American citizens of Jewish origin."

He indicated that not even the State department can force him to back down.

"This order shall be carried out until such time as we are directed to do otherwise by the courts," he said.

The German question also threatened to come up in the senate, for Senator King of Utah said he would ask an investigation to determine whether the United States would be warranted in "severing diplomatic relations" with Germany.

THAT wholly un-American procedure, the general strike, was tried out by organized labor in Indiana and the 67,000 inhabitants of Terre Haute were deprived of all food supplies. The local authorities of Vigo county called on the governor for help and Mr. McNutt promptly ordered 14 companies of the National Guard to the scene. Brig. Gen. Wray De Frez, in command, promised the merchants who had been bullied into shutting their shops would be given protection, and said his first endeavor would be to restore the milk and ice service. This had been cut off even from hospitals.

The general strike was called by 46 unions without warning, because labor leaders had been unable to reach an agreement with the Columbian Enameling and Stamping company. Some 600 of that concern's employees went on strike in March and the plant was closed down, but the union leaders thought it was about to be reopened by strikebreakers.

Conciliators from the Department of Labor arrived and within 48 hours the general strike collapsed and was called off by the union officials in charge. The strike at the stamping company, however, continued in effect and several times the troops were forced to use tear gas bombs to disperse riotous mobs.

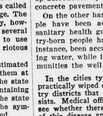
Terre Haute merchants estimated that the two days' strike cost them at least half a million dollars. The state spent probably $50,000 in maintaining order by use of the troops. The state federation of labor asserted the sympathy walkout was unauthorized.

DROPPING all their rebellious indignation, the Democrats of the house did everything the administration wished in considering the social security bill as altered by the senate. The conferees had settled all differences after two weeks of hard work, but one of the amendments they accepted was that permitting private pension systems to function under the measure. The majority members of the house were informed that President Roosevelt was opposed to this, so they refused to accept it. The senate would not permit the elimination of the amendment, so back to conference went the bill.

Let Our Motto Be GOOD HEALTH
BY DR. LLOYD ARNOLD
Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, University of Illinois, College of Medicine.

NEW PROBLEMS IN RURAL HEALTH

Something new has been happening in this country since 1930. We are having a back-to-the-land movement. Before this, ever since we became an industrial nation, we had an on-to-the-city urge. The new movement is giving the rural community a lot of new problems. There are more children to go to school, for instance, and so new school rooms must be built. And then an influx of more people means that the community health problems are greatly increased.



We were an agricultural country during Colonial times. Almost every one got his living from the land, as practically the only industry was home industry. The only power, outside of the muscle power of man and beast, was the power of a few water wheels in the streams along the New England coast. It was at these sites that our first industrial towns and cities grew. Then came steam power, and since steam power could not be transported easily, the workers flocked to where the boilers were. And then came electricity. Electricity can economically be transported long distances, and hence the development of industries using electrical power, could be spread over a wide geographical area.

This led naturally to the rediscovery of small towns as ideal factory sites. But whether in city or small town the industrial worker did not till the soil.

During the last 40 years the population of the United States has almost doubled. For every 100 persons living in the United States in 1890, there were 105 in 1930. But for every 100 farmers in 1890, there were only 124 in 1930. In other words, there was an actual decrease in the farm population in those four decades. On the other hand, the population of towns of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants increased 200 times as compared to a general population increase of 200 times. The figures are still more striking in the larger cities of half a million to a million in population. Here the increase has been 700 times what it was in 1800. We were in 1930 a decidedly more urban than rural population.

Now, due to the depression, we are in the midst of a redistribution of population. It has been estimated that more than 100,000 persons a month are moving from the cities to the land. Many city homes have TO LET signs on them, but it is difficult to find a second farm home almost anywhere. Likewise it is difficult to find a vacant house in a small town. I heard of one town the other day of about 2,000 population. It was in the iron mining district of Upper Michigan. When the mine shut down 15 years ago because the ore had run out, half the population moved away. But a newly married pair recently could not find a home of any sort to live in. So many former residents had come back, or people from Milwaukee or Chicago, who had loaded their families into cars, hunting for cheaper living, had decided to stay in this town. The newcomers figure they can raise food, if they can't do anything else. And this condition is duplicated all over the country.

Many of these people will stay permanently in the small towns and on the farms, although the probability is that only a small proportion of them will continue farming as an all time occupation. The majority are still machine-minded. Great industrialists, such as Henry Ford, hold that the solution of manufacturing slack is for the factory to be situated in the country, with the employees working their home gardens on off days to supplement, with homegrown fruits and vegetables, their factory income.

Be that as it may, the present fact is that the rural districts have had wished upon them an influx of population that has been trained to city ways. Is the migration going to be for the health benefit of every one? We believe it is. It is better for children to be brought up surrounded by green grass than by concrete pavements.

On the other hand, the city-born people have been accustomed to better sanitary health guards than the country-born people have. They have, for instance, been accustomed to safe drinking water, while in some country communities the well water is not safe.

In the cities typhoid fever has been practically wiped out. It is in the country districts that this disease now persists. Medical officials are watching to see whether there will be any flare-up of this disease among the back-to-the-land settlers.

Health authorities generally believe that this spreading out of formerly congested population will have a very good influence on the public health of this country. The city people will learn some valuable health lessons from the country people, while the country people will learn from the city. Many cities have established infant welfare stations; it may be that the country districts will now deem it essential to have these, too. Anyway, one thing is certain: there will be more children brought up with the benefits of sunshine, fresh air, and direct contact with Mother Earth.

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Japanese Women Workers

Quarterly Review, London, contains an article as to conditions among factory workers in Japan. The writer tells of the 1,600 young girls in a cotton-spinning factory near Osaki, who, far from a "sweated-and-martyr" condition, often reported for Japanese women workers, lived in spotless, airy halls with every comfort. They are fed well for 15 sen (5 cents) a day, by a management, who deducts this amount from their wages. For clothes and recreation, the workers spend 20 cents a day.

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